The Kansas City Journal.

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DURING THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20. THE JOURNAL CIRCULATED 301,-200 COPIES; DAILY AVERAGE, 43.042.

Weather Forceast for Friday.

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- For Arkansas: Fair Priday; showers and conter Saturday; southerly winds. er; parity clouds

For Nebraska and Kansus: Showers and cooler Pri day; Saturday, partly cloudy and cooler; southerly For Colorado: Showers and cooler Friday; Saturday, fair; went to northwest winds.

DEWEY ON THE PHILIPPINES.

policles of the United States toward the ministration was in various ways made evi-Hong Kong, where the admiral will rest vagrancy in Germany. a few weeks before starting on his long voyage to New York. He believes the war is practically over, that Aguinaido will soon be captured, that the conquest of Luzon will make unnecessary any warfare in the other provinces; and that the cessation of hostilities will mark the beginning of a very rapid development of all the islands.

But most important of all from Admiral Dewey is this: "I hope to see America's new possessions, the Philippines, the key to Oriental commerce and civilization. We must never sell them. Such an action would bring on another great war. We will never part with the Philipipnes, I am sure, and in future years the idea that anyone should have seriously suggested it will be one of the cariosities of history."

This from the man whose destruction of the Spanish Asiatic squadron was the most brilliant achievement of the war: whose advice was, for a long time, the sole reliance of the government in Philippine affairs, whose intelligence and motives have never been questioned, even by the antiexpansionists: whose home-coming will be celebrated by all the people regardless of politics and without prejudices of any kind. The value of Admiral Dewey's opinion may be emphasized by supposing for the moment that he had advised the United States, in this interview, to withdraw from the Philippines and leave the people to their own devices or to the rule of Aguiour own George Washington. Had he done this, what a beating of tom-toms thereright.

THE GOSPEL IN CHICAGO.

Eight large Chleago congregations, of various denominations, are at present without pastors because the leaders of these flocks have gone to parts where the laborer is considered more worthy of his hire. While this is not the first time that Chicago has manifested a discouraging inappreciation of pulpit ministrations, it is painful to note this latest indication of a slump in gospel quotations in the thriving settlement on Lake Michigan. It was hoped that with the enlarged philanthropy of Mr. P. D. Armour, the repudiation of the Atkinsonian professors of the Chicago university, the checking of Governor Tanner, the departure of Mr. Yerkes and the occasional ignition of the Chicago river, this great city would experience an epoch of purification and bestow marked favor upon all agencies and agents of spiritual welfare. Much was expected also from the large extensions of the elevated system of street railways by means of which the private life of the city is exposed to public scrutiny. We cannot, however, reconcile these hopes and the eviwhat she wants. The inference is clear but duty demands that we should be just before we are neighborly. A proper and effective publicity of the conditions of piety in Chicago will invite the attention and we trust the action, of the home mispionary societies of the various denominations. Many of these societies still have funds that may be drawn upon to support those who have the courage to undertake

THE FILTON BOARD AND DR.

COOMBS The board of managers of the Fulton asylum seem to feel that there are certain times when certain men should stand together. They have declared they will ignore the verdict and the recommendations Superintendent Coombs. As we have said spective offices. Now if the governor of progress as perhaps they had never been should resign and the board should resign, the action would be appropriate and healthful, and the people might deem it proper to harass the superintendent with the hope that he, too, would resign. But there seems to be little occusion to make tine distinctions between Dr. Coombs and

the people who continue to support him.

GOVERNOR STEPHENS' ECONOMY. When Governor Stephens vetoed the supplementary appropriation bill he killed the following intended provisions: Deaf and dumb school, \$15,000; reform school for hovs, \$2,600; industrial school for piris \$12,500; Fulton insane asvium, \$8,750; Confederate home, \$7,000; Federal home, \$10,000;

lege, \$30,000; state penitentiary, \$18,000.

it would be a violation of the constitution inasmuch as it would authorize appropriations in excess of the estimated revenues of the state. The aggregate appropriation carried by this bill was \$143,850.

The legislature, organized by the Ste phens wing of the Democracy and indersed by the governor in its organization, spent, during the session just closed, \$130,000 in excess of the cost of preceding revision sessions, and yet accomplished less than any other session of the kind since the state has been a great commonwealth. An army of superfluous clerks, whose appointment was allowed and made for political purposes only, has cost so much that there is nothing left for the educational and eleemosynary institutions of the state. Even looking at the matter from a political standpoint one may see the low estimate that is placed upon the people of Missouri by the governor when he believes that he gains more by retaining a horde of idle clerks than by helping the public institutions.

A DIET BY THE GRACE OF GOD. From the theory of a sovereign by the grace of God, to which the present ruler of Germany clings so fondly, to that of a Friday, showers Saturday, increasing south to south- legislature by the same grace is but half a step. If it is a high erime to speak disrespectfully of the sovereign, argue the members of the Prussian house of lords, why is it not equally a crime to blaspheme While on active duty at Manila Admiral against the editors of several Silesian Dewey had little to say touching the future newspapers which made fun of the debates in the dict and intimated that the here is a single factor within the general much danger in returning to their own felands that came into our possession as a members of the upper house of the same knowledge of everyone which takes much variable climate as they were when they result of the Spanish-American war. That really did not know what they were in of the force out of them. Every year first entered the hot regions. Kansas has he was heartily in sympathy with the ad- the world for. It is not easy to see where the application of the emperor's theory over to the public for care who formerly which bears out this fact. More soldiers dent, but he rarely expressed himself on can be suspended, short of including every the subject. It is interesting, therefore, to agent of the government. He is the state, reported to the officers; and every year since their return from Cuba than died dur- mule and we drove the mule. We will not, note his rather frank discussion of the and the state, it would seem, is he. Lese Philippine question in an interview given at majeste may become more common than not have been regarded as insane are ex- The men went about their usual vocations

EDUCATION FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"The talk about educating the Filipinos up to the capacity of self-government," says them."

anywhere, without demanding anything minous conception of how the men looked terday, "with the talk about the boys not not a garment to be cut and fitted to every involve some spilling of ink. warped and knotty form, but one which sits comfortably only on the stalwart frame grown for it.

History is tilled with the accounts of fallures in establishing democratic forms of halde, whom the anti-imperialists liken to government. Every one of them was due to the incapacity of the populace to meet the demands such a form of government would have been in the camp of the At- placed upon them. In Athens, during the would have been in the camp of the At-kinsons, the Hoars and their kind. But, that of course is an about supposition. freemen, and it needs no argument to show how a race of whom not one-half were fit for the duties of citizens would lack the capacity for popular self-government. In the Roman republic we first found a government aristocratic in its organization, and for centuries it endured as a diversified form of monarchy, but presently there stitution had the degree to confer. But came the ignorant Roman rabble who demanded the right of participation. Then the patrician aristocracy were forced to yield to men totally unfit to meet the demands placed upon them, and when these inefficients had finished there was writ upon the Roman tombstone, "Died of incapacity." Those who have had the patience to wade through Motley's "Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic" will not need to receive the information that the real cause of the fallure of this once splendid state was the inability of the citizen to master and appreciate the principles underlying a

successful democracy. But it is when we turn to France that we find the best example of a libertyloving people getting beyond their depths housekeeping and seek other employments cisco muster to a man. I may be mistaken in the science of a democratic government, by men's habit of depreciating women's in this, but it seems the natural conclu dent neglect of the elergy. Chicago has After the terrible revolution a vast work and glorifying their own. "It is this sion. If they are willing to sacrifice what the reputation of paying handsomely for majority of the French people were bent holding up the greater importance of the on the establishment of a republic. For work of the world outside which has give some Kansas town one day's pageant, that she does not want the gospel. It is more than ten years, amidst the shocks driven many an ambitious woman into that unpleasant to call attention to these facts, and sufferings, they sought for the form world to become a part of it; and thus of government which promised so much acquire a position of more apparent imfor equality and justice. One after the portance." Mr. Bok is willing to admit other three constitutions went down under that women are enough like men to desire the contradictory passions of the people, the incapacity of the assemblies, the feebleness and inconstancy of the popular orth, the strong man, France had given the world a lesson that will endure forthe evangelization of ungodly communities. more is required in the establishment of a porters. accessful republic than mere consent on the part of the people. She had written it ndelibly on the tablets of history that the man himself must be right before his government is right; that he must be wise sefore his government is wise, and that of the house investigating committee as to there must be a profound and enduring national sentiment before there can be a before, we see no reason why Dr. Coembs profound and enduring political organizashould be removed, even considering the tion. She taught the world, too, that in evidence against him, so long as he is still the name of liberty-in the cause of a resupported by the governor, and by the public-there could be more vice, more board appointed by the governor, and so crime, more injustice, more inhumanity. long as the governor and this board, in the more barbarity than ever had been known face of such evidence, sustain the superin- in the realms of the monarchs, and in awaiting him in his own country, poor tendent and continue to hold their re- thus teaching she turned back the wheels

But why argue a proposition that must be so plain? We claim for our government the most advanced position in the world. Did it just happen so?. Have we stumbled on something in the science of politics not known to mankind at large? Of course not, and to argue so would be folly. We have grown as a whole race of people into an ability to run successfully a republican form of government, and that is all there is to it. We have educated the man, and the kind of government is a logical sequence. It is not a copyright process, and it is nothing which distinguishes ours from the common civilization school of mines, \$4,000; agricultural col. of the world, for all mankind are steadily progressing toward the goal of popular

turned before.

claim for ourselves is that we lead in the

race. But we may claim confidently that pop ular self-government is not a thing which runs itself, and that we have become masters of the science. Our education has cost blood and treasure and suffering almost indescribable, but we know the machine now, and with steady hand we are able to guide it. And more than that, we are able and willing to teach others what we ourselves have learned. In the Philtppines we shall strive hard and see if we cannot bring a population quickly to an understanding of the duties and the benents. We gained our own knowledge withand often painful, but in our new possesrepresented in our sovereignty, and we look for it to work wonders.

HOW FIGURES LIE.

Almost everyone is now familiar with the fact that figures do not always tell the truth. In fact, it is more correct to Will Have to Become Acclimated. say that figures never do tell the whole truth. For instance, the figures are going the war department indicate that someagainst the lawmaking body? And so the same time only twofold. Now, these soldiers under the very best conditions. The they have instituted criminal prosecutions figures on their face are enough to make medical department is authority for the amined and declared such. Then where are the figures?

INKSHED AND BLOODSHED.

Mr. Howells does not approve of our rethe Filipinos up to self-government is to his sentiments it is possible to admit the at San Francisco. He wants the boys to give them self-government, for which they keenness of many of his observations. He get every dollar they possibly can out of are as well fitted as education will make remarks that there never was a war before the service they have performed for the so conscious of itself, which went to action government, and he tigures that mustering It is plain that this writer believes the so thoroughly equipped with the parapher- out at San Francisco means \$50 net addiprinciples of a democratic form of govern- nalia for getting itself reported, so that we tional to every man in the regiment. "I ment are something that will fit any race are getting through the magazines "a lu- have no patience," said General Fox yesmore from the people affected than inert who kodaked the men who saw the men being able to take care of their money if ocratic form of government makes a tre- gether, if chiefly, the result of military an insult to the men to talk as if they mendous demand upon the services and the self-consciousness; it is probably accounted needed guardians when they have a dollar mendous demand upon the services and the virtues of a population, not only collectively for by the extraordinary development of in their pockets. It strikes me that such ing presidential canvass. but also individually. As this form of gov- newspaper, postal and telegraphic enterernment is maintained successfully only in prise-which may, to be sure, amount to themselves are after the soldiers' money. an advanced stage of human progress, it is much the same thing. But Mr. Howells is Most of the boys have been sending their obvious that it is an effect, not a cause, and afraid that Europe is laughing at us be-money home after each pay day, and they that it does not possess in itself funda- cause there has been more inkshed than are quite as competent to look after themmentally the strength to go among the bloodshed in the war. If Europe would least-fitted and transform them by an in- pattern after us by reducing the amount of stantaneous process. In other words it is bloodshed, it would be well, even if it did

ACADEMIC ETIQUETTE.

Columbia university is preparing to confer the degree of doctor of laws upon Dr. Carl Schurz. The authorities of Columbia do not seem to have hesitated because of the fact that Mr. Schurz has already been made the recipient of the very same degree by Harvard and the Univerman's name. Some years ago when the college of the Sisters of Bethany, at Topeka, conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy upon Amelia B. Edwards, we did not wonder that she accepted the same title from Columbia, because she might have doubted whether the first named inwhile Mr. Schurz might have preferred to forget his Missouri doctorate in favor of the greater glory of Columbia university, the latter institution can scarcely claim to throw a very deep shadow upon Harvard. Yet the proffer of the degree seems almost like a slight to the institution that had once given it.

SENSE FROM BOK. Edward Bok's feeling that without his guardian care feminine human nature may become wholly perverted makes him the Mr. Bok sometimes strikes a "lead" of moved to some extent to slight or desert notice and admiration, which is undoubtedly true. This being the case, until an eminent mother or an eminent housekeeper sentiment. By the time Napoleon stepped is as widely esteemed and admired as an eminent jurist or general, we must expect women to leave housework more or less ever. She had shown that something and seek positions as typewriters and re-

"It is rumored that Bryan may be Dewey's achievements." shelved." says a contemporary. The rumor may be regarded as absolutely trustnext summer it is sure to next autumn.

One thing can be said in favor of Mark Twain's book that is not to be published until a hundred years have clapsed. If it should prove not to be good, nobody will be disappointed.

Admiral Dewey was right in declining a strength for the tremendous welcome fellow!

there is practically no difference between Democracy and Populism is exceedingly hard on both parties. The report that the sole object of the

The statement of Senator Harris that

dust sounds suspiciously like a lye. Admiral Dewey might stop over at Cadiz a few hours by way of getting into train-

ing for his Boston reception. Among the Possibilities.

From the Washington Post. There ought to be a little excitemen when Jerry Simpson begins to prod ex-Populist Peffer with his little Bayonet.

From the Chicago Tribune. Colonel Bryan persists in rising now and ant General Attorney N. H. Loomis, of the The reason assigned for this veto is that self-government, and the most we can then without waiting for the emergency.

KANSAS TOPICS.

The Boys Will Get a Bedrock Rate. A high official of the Santa Fe railroad Led by an Amazon. said to Topics yesterday: "I observe that the Topeka papers are estimating that the the full schedule fare. The boys of the Twentieth and the people of Kansas may rest assured that the railroads will give the returning soldiers as low a rate as possible under the circumstances. All railroads have place on which to have played the prospecial excursion rates. It always has been possible for large bodies of citizens to says that, womanlike, she will always want gold product was only \$59,000,000. This is travel together at a rate much less than the regular fare. There need be no worry out a seacher, and the process was slow or doubt over the fact that the Twentieth Kansas boys will get a bedrock rate, J sions there will be added to precept and have an idea that \$25 a man ought to pay example that kindly but compelling force the fare, and at that rate the road that gets to haul the Twentieth Kansas will earn \$27,500° for the job. When the regiment is ready to travel you will find Jerry Black and the other passenger agents figuring cost right down to the bottom notch.'

Communications received in Kansas from about the country which seem to show thing besides extra travel pay was in conthat insanity is increasing three times as templation when the order was issued to fast as our population. This is based on muster out all volunteer regiments at San the reported facts that the number of in- Francisco. The government is preparing sane increased in thirty years from 15,610 there a model military camp at which it to 91,794, while the population increased in will be possible to acclimate the returning a man give right up and send for the statement that men coming from a season probate judge to save him trouble. But spent in a tropical country are in quite as | work in a Topeka brickyard as an offmore and more insane people are turned just gone through a practical experience same brickyard with Gage, that spring, would have been kept at home and not of the Twenty-third regiment have died more and more people who formerly would ing the stay of the regiment on the island. almost at once and the result was many deaths from pneumonia.

Adjutant General Fox, of Kansas, is perhaps better informed of the plans of the government with respect to the volunteers who are so solicitous about them. "I observe," continued General Fox, "that

one excited Kansas man has charged that the mustering out at San Francisco is a scheme on the part of the government to confidently have been predicted have get the Kansas boys enlisted into regulars, brought about the very end desired in This is neither complimentary to the in- other ways and under the old laws. telligence of the Kansas boys, nor just to 1896, has added more to its supply of standthe honesty of the government. The idea and money than could have been added that the government would bring the boys through free silver coinage under a more all the way from Manila to set a trap to restricted gold production. Our imports of catch them for Manila again is too funny gold alone in that line net no less than \$200,000,000, and that amount of silver at for serious discussion. No doubt the gov- the 16 to 1 coining value could not have ernment will offer volunteers plenty of in- been presented for monetization in that the regulars at Manila, time, let alone perhaps offering them full travel pay, but the offers will be made right there, not after the boys are 7000 miles on their red the offers will be made right there, not after the boys are 7,000 miles on their road prices, which was sought through free silhome. I see that one Topeka man talks ver coinage, has been attained instead unbuoyantly about seeing the regiment march der this increase in the money supply up Kansas avenue 'with their battle- through increased gold production and imscarred arms.' I will make the guess that ports. most of the battle-scarred arms are left men-the question of the offices aside-if in Manila. Some Springfield rifles may be the way was not their way? The dollar brought home, but the Krags are pretty has been cheapened or put down and propsure to be retained where they are most needed. However, I believe that an agitates by Young at this line for the gold regime little less than could tion in Kansas at this time for a change have resulted under free silver and in the government's plans is altogether out should not the more money fellows be betof place. We have no right to intrude our ter satisfied than their former opponents? own wishes. The consideration which should stand above all others is the wel-has not come in our way, but that is imfare of the fighting boys who compose the material, so long as the end is attained. regiment. I am for anything they are for. We have no quarrel with a monetary sys-Unless they want to be sent home to be tem under which the supply of money mustered out and so express themselves. I subject of much merited mirth. But even am convinced that we should not vex the plans of the government. It is my opinion sense. He suggests that women may be that when the boys understand the true situation they will stand for the San Fran amounts to three months' pay in order to well and good. But until we are sure they are willing to do this I do not think it is fair or just to try and force the necessity mur or of a velocity that tears a cistern

Well Known Vermonters.

William B. Strong, formerly president of terday's Times-Herald. the Santa Fe railroad, in sending a remittance to the Dewey fund in New York. mite. We cannot be too proud of Admiral

And this reminds us that, while Vermont people have never been backward in gone back to following the plow. Pretty to pronounce the Christian marriage cere worthy. If the shelving doesn't take place acknowledging the state of their nativity, they are more than ever willing to claim the Green mountains for their own since Admiral Dewey and Captain Clark ensconced themselves astride the ridgepole of fame. Kansas has always had among her people a very large number of Vermonters. Among those who have been best known may be mentioned Colonel O. Hong Kong ovation. He must reserve his E. Leonard, of the Lawrence Journal; Professor James H. Canfield, now enancellor of the University of Ohio; D. B. Robinson, formerly of the Santa Fe, now president of the Frisco; A. A. Robinson, formerly of the Santa Fe, now president of the Mexican Central; the late T. E. Bowman, of Topeka; E. B. Merriam, of Topeka; Chief Engineer Kingman, of the Mexican Central, formerly of Topeka; soap trust is to relieve consumers of their | Hon. S. S. Benedict, the well known Kansas statesman; W. C. Chaffee, the Topeka merchant; Division Superintendent Dyer, of the Santa Fe; the late A. P. Wilder, for some years chairman of the car service bureau; the whole Savage family, of Lawrence; C. S. and J. W. Gleed, of Topeka Hon. J. C. Burnett, formerly of Lawrence; A. B. Whiting, of Topeka; Attorney Heald, of the same town; Attorney Irish, of Manhattan; Preston Gates, of Wakefield; Mrs. E. F. Ware, of Topeka (who, by the way, is related to Dewey); Assist-

A. W. Dana and Attorney Charles Foster, both of Topeka.

sent by one of the Kansas boys: "It is reroads out of Frisco will charge the re- ported on good authority that the insurturning soldiers of the Twentieth Kansas gent general in command at Santa Cruz was a woman. If the report is true, the Pilipinos can beast of a modern Joan of Arc. At any rate she is a sprinter and her skirt tails would have been an admirable

verbial game of checkers. General Lawton the last slap, and on that account may chance to make a troublesome leader."

Short, Sharp and Decisive.

Writing from the firing line, Captain Watson, of the Pittsburg company, says: Remove all apprehension of my getting well, for, though I guess I am pretty badly shot, I am pretty near dead sure to land in encountered, and for two hours we lamsword worn by the commanding officer of that company of Filipinos when I get home.'

Began in a Brickyard. Speaking of G. G. Gage, the rich man who died recently at Topeka, the Capital relates that in the spring of 1857 he commenced the yard, and to this Bent Murdock adds: 'Cope' and 'Stod' Gordon owned the yard, the 'mud' was ground with a one-eyed however, die worth a million.

Gold and the More Money Party.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind. Dem.). The statement appears in our Washington correspondence that if Mr. makes his next campaign on the silver is- will be forgotten in a few days. sue he will confront the fact that the cura Kansas Populist paper, "is only a cloak cent war, and takes frequent occasion to than anyone cise in the state. Knowing monetary uses, exceeds the combined outto cover the claws of McKinley's wicked say so in the side-throst style which makes what he does he has officially and cordially put of gold and silver in 1896, when free tain quarters. He asserts in effect imperialistic policy. The way to educate him always so readable. Without sharing indersed the mustering out of the regiment silver coinage was so strongly urged upon the country on the ground of the insufficiency of gold alone to provide an adequate circulating medium.

This is an extraordinary development in finance and undoubtedly a most upsetting contingent, that which joined the Bryan politics as lately organized. It is impossible that a persistent and aggressive silver party can stand up against it. Only, in case the gold production soon begins to tute a distinct entity, co-operating but not decline would it seem possible that the life of such a party would be worth insuring acquiescence. As a matter of fact a dem- who fought the fight." But this is not altoover night. Nothing is more certain in the immediate political future than that the minds to such a sacrifice of principle, has radical Democracy will be compelled to never been explained. They had always place other issues above silver in the com-

truth to say that the silver or more money party has been defeated, morally speaking, in respect to the end it was striving for. Outside of a comparatively small silver mine interest, that party primarily aimed selves and their property as the home men to increase the volume of standard money and in this way to stop the fall and start a rise in commodity prices. The chosen method of doing this was through the reopening of the mints to silver. But developments in gold mining which could not In fact, this nation, since the election of

And if the object has been obtained, what matters it to the more money

If we were running their party we should increasing faster than it would have increased under silver coinage and a stationary gold production, and under which prices are rising, the weight of debt is decreasing, and "repudiation" is triumphing. What could we honest money fellows say to that?

Kansas Smells of Fresh Paint, rom the Chicago Times-Herald.

A few years ago Kansas smelled of Poplism, pestilence, pessimism and potato bugs; now it smells of paint, pine boards and prosperity.

"Every passing Kansas zephyr, whether of a force only capable of a poetic murout of the ground, is laden with the scent of fresh paint," says Victor Murdock, of the Wichita Eagle, in an interview in yes-

Not the kind of "paint" with which the patriotic Kansans will decorate the towns when Funston comes home, but the paint writes as follows: "I was always very that tells of new granaries, new barns, new fond of George Dewey when we were boys homes. The landscapes that were once together in Montpeller. Inclosed please dotted with groups of Populists discussing find my check. I am pleased to add my projects for obliterating poverty and annibilating labor are now "brightened by dashes of yellow pine."

Kansas is done with following the blind

clatter of the harvester as it wends its prohibited by the law of Christ. way through the waving fields of golden sheaves, silent but eloquent advocates of level. On this issue the Protestant Episco that now lies at the basis of much of the prosperity that is sweeping over Kansas. Kansas prefers paint to Populism. Even Peffer has given himself a fresh coat. Fresh pine boards are more becoming to the fair Sunflower state than the rotten planks of Populism platforms, Kangas will extract wealth from her vast acres of fer-tile soil instead of trying to create it by legislation. It means more yellow dollars

A Big Piece of News.

rom the Philadelphia Press. If the director of the mint is right in thinking that the gold product of the world is to rise to \$409,000,000 next yearnd there is every reason to believe that he is-he has launched the biggest piece of news and the biggest bull point known

for years. The gold product is rising. It was clo o \$300,000,000 last year. It will go to \$350 . 00,000 for 1899. If it is to go on rising the old as the five years from 1891 to 1895. and as much as the ten years from 1881 No five years after California urned out as much, and the five years from 1897 to 1902, inclusive, promise to turn out one-third more gold than the ten year-Union Pacific law department; Attorney after California and Australia were opened.

Their mines added about \$1,400,000,000 in ten years to the world's gold.

All know what that did. Prices rose with a bound Trade increased with a Here is an item from a Manila paper rush. Real estate rose in value in every civilized land. Wages ingreased as never before. New markets were opened and old ones increased in demand. The world has not seen in the last century such an other boom decade as 1850 to 1860.

Like produces like. That increase in gold came after a shrinkage in supply. So does this. That succeeded a long and sever lepression. So does this. No one expected that. No one expected this.

For twenty years, from 1830 to 1850, the less than has been turned out in 1897 and 1898, and only \$150,000,000 more than thi year will give. This year is giving the world more gold each month than the twenty years before California gave every In the past fifty years the gold year. product was \$710,000,000 for five years, 1851 1855. It grew less every five years, until when it was only \$505,000,000 for five 1881-85. years. It was just a little more the next Kansas O. K. About ninety of my company tive years, \$545,000,600. Then it rose in five ran into the nastlest, most determined, years to \$819,000,000. If the director of the hardest fighting lot of niggers I have yet mint is right, for the current five years it

is going to \$1,500,000,000. The gold difficulty vanishes before such basted each other at short range, then we a supply, and the silver question with it swam the river and routed them. They No one can pretend that there is not "gold got seven of my company and we got thir- enough to go around." The "struggle for ty-three of them. I will show you the gold ends. Currency questions simplify The bottom is knocked out of all the arguments based on a scarcity of gold. If 190 is to produce \$160,000,000 of gold it is a big piece of news and a big bull point.
What a splendid thing it is that the Republican party held the country up to gold standard in 1896!

Peffer Raises a Question.

on the Washington Post. The return of ex-Senator Peffer to the bearer, and in two years was the owner of Republican party is not in itself an event of moment. A sporadic flop seldom er "This reminds us that we worked on the same brickyard with Gage, that spring. To the extent of more than one vote. There have been flops which have actually bene fited the deserted party and inflicted a cor responding injury on the party receiving the new recruit. But in this case there seems to be no reason to fear or hope fo serious results of any kind, for the return of the prodigal who, during his senatoria career, persistently but vainly strove to till the treasury and the pockets of all the people with cheap and handsome money

> But there is one statement in Mr. Pef-fer's explanation of his change of base that will excite a good deal of ire in certhere is no Populist party; that it has been eliminated nationally by the Democrats This will not be accepted with serenity by either wing of the organization Mr. Peffer stood in the senate. The greater combination in 1896, will reject it with in The leaders and rank and file dignation. of that body still claim that they consticonsolidated with the Democracy. Why they entered the 15 to 1 combination, how sed to believe in, and they still con tend for, the flat doctrine. Their old faith and it has never been recanted-calls for no metal, no thing of more value than paper in the manufacture of dollars. They hold that by the use of a little lnk, a small ece of blank paper can be converted into a piece of money of any denomina-They scout the idea of a gold reserve order to be good, honest money paper must be redeemable in hard cash. That was Ha, ha, absurd! Just let me construct and wax angry at the suggestion that in their faith in 1892, when they rolled up wig for you that I have been dreaming a million votes for Weaver; that was their faith in 1896, and that is what they still built up that heresy on a decision of the United States supreme court-a decision which we believe to be an amendatory in-

terpretation of the constitution of the nited States. Holding, or claiming to hold, steadfastly o that faith they toined the 15 to 1 phalanx. In other words, they went in boldly for dollars containing 50 cents' worth of raw material. It was the greatest sacri- they each pulled, backed and mangled as fice of principle we have ever known in many heads of hair in a day as I do, then ctical desertion of we would have a tremendous pile contain faith and abdication of creed. What boots ing 3,290,000,000 hairs. Just think; that would it that they still claimed and have not make a wig big enough to cover the Bald stopped claiming that their faith in paper | Knob, in Virginia." was undiminished-that "their heart was true to Poll"-so long as they were and are ready to work and vote for a metallic currency? So far as the 16 to 1 Populists is growing. In 1861 the population of En are concerned, Peffer's assertion that they gland and Wales was about 20,000,000. In have gone over to the Democrats is true, even if it be admitted that the Democrats Ten years later there were 410 suits among made some concessions in order to get 23,000,000 population. In 1881 there were 618 them into its communion and fellowship.

But there is another contingent of Populists-and it may prove to be numerouswhose acts as well as professions have the best of all causes. In England, in 1897, been consistent with their faith. They have only nine suits arose during the first year kept and they will "keep to the middle of after marriage, but this number trebled that "the money question has been set- ily ever since. The "danger period" seems, tled," for nothing can settle that question to their satisfaction but the triumph of after the wedding, the vast majority of the flat doctrine. They do not permit the serenity of their souls to be disturbed by doubt of final and overwhelming victory Theirs is the creed to which Peffer's faith But for that pledge the was piedged. But for that piedge the world outside of a small section of Kansas would never have heard of Peffer. They believe that they are a factor in national politics, and they will resent Peffer's declaration that the Democrats have eliminated them from the equation, al-though they may not be inconsolable over

his desertion. The Law, the Clergy and Divorce.

rom the Philadelphia Press. President Patton, of Princeton, in com non with most critics of the disgraceful and disgusting divorce scandal in New York, denounces the laxity of state laws of divorce.

They are lax. They should be strict. They are irregular. They should be uniform. If the federal constitution were to be drawn again, congress would undoubtedly be given the right to pass a uniform divorce law, as the central legislature has been in Australia.

But in this particular case, and in mos uses, the clergy are as much at fault as the law. The divorced woman whose re marriage President Patton justly denounced as "disgusting, simply disgusting." found a Congregational clergyman, whose church is in full communion trails of the political theorists, and has the Presbyterian church, ready and willing oon she will be following the musical mony over a woman whose marriage was ly useless for his experiments.

While this is possible public sentiment grain. The harvester is not so noisy as will remain lax. When the clergy and our the Populist orator of the cracker-barrel great Protestant denominations take decidand cheese-box school, but it gathers more ed ground on this issue, first public senti-sheaves to the acre—and they are all gold ment and then law will rise to a higher he yellow standard for measuring values pal church prohibits its clergymen from marrying men or women save when the Scriptural offense of the other party justified divorce. The Presbyterian church in some of its branches takes like ground This covers but about 2,000,000 out of the 15,000,000 Protestant communicants in the United States. In seven-eighths of the Protestant denominations the practice of the clergy remains, so far as practice goes lax, though in some the discipline of the church is higher than the practice of its clergy and laity.

If the Protestant church as a whole wer to ban remarriage, save to the innocent party in a divorce for Scriptural cause, the hattle against free divorce would be half won, for in all countries divorce is as much won, for in all countries divorce is as much a matter of social and religious practice as of legal enactment.

Likely to Get a Convention,

From the Chicago Post. Although the national conventions are year honce, several cities are already layig plans to capture at least one of the current three years will turn out as much gatherings. Kansas City, Mo., has recently built by popular subscription what is said to be the finest auditorium in the United States, and the one best adapted for a political convention. The city ex-pects in consequence to get one of them. This would offset the march which her former rival. Omaha, stole upon her in get-

former rival. Omaha, stole upon her in get-

THE SEXTON OF THE SEA.

You scatter flowers on the grassy mor That marks the spot where your loved ones be You bring them emblems with never a thought

For the dead beneath the sea. For every ship that the hands of men Have builded with chart and wheel,

The bones of men in a hundred-fold Are laid beneath its keel. A canvas shroud and an iron bar At the weary head and the wasted feet, And lo! from the deck they move away, From the hearts that throb and beat

Soldiers and vations and captains grand. Wet with the lips that will touch no more,

And I lay them gently alone to sleep, Where the bed of the sand is clear And none may wander, and none shall stray, For I keep them, ch. so dear!

And hark, when the bell-book talls at night, Above the wave where the fishes swim, You may know that I keep my Father's watch, For the day I shall give them back to Him

ROBIN'S COME.

From the elm-tree's topmost bough, Teiling one and all that now Merry springtime hastes along; Welcome tidings dost thou bring. Little harbinger of spring:

Of the winter we are wearr, Weary of the frost and snow; Longing for the sunshine cheer And the brooklet's gargling flow; Gladly then we hear thee sing The jayful reveille of spring

Ring it out o'er hill and plain. Through the garden's lonely bowers, Till the green feares dance again. Till the air is sweet with flowers!

Wake the yellow daffedil: Robin's come Then, as thou west wont of yore, Build thy nest and rear thy young Close beside our cottage door,

Hurt or harm thou need at not fear, Nothing rude shall venture near: Robin's come. Singing still in yonder lane, Robin answers merrily Affice clasps her hands in giec.

In the woodbine leaves among:

Calling from the open door. With her soft voice o'er and o'er, Robin's come -William W. Caldwell

What eye can see behind the veil of fair: What man can nature's secrets penetrate? Although our life in but a journey brief, Would that we might its pace accelerate

FATE.

-Omer Khayyam (Garger). OF CURRENT INTEREST.

The Hairs of the Head.

Barber, barber, shave a pig! How many hairs to make a wig? Four and twenty, that's enough, Give the barber a pinch of snuff!

Snyder, the Philadelphia Record's calculating barber, laughed heartily the other day as the words of childish song floated in through the open shop window and momentarily interrupted his flow of talk. "I've just been figuring a little bit." said he, "and that childish prattle puts me in mind of my latest computation. The idea about. Now, the average man has about forty-seven square inches of scalp on his cling to. And, more's the pity, they have head. In each square inch there are at least 3,500 hairs planted. Of course, this makes a total of 164,500 hairs in the average head. I cut, when I hurry, during the ordinary course of business, ten heads of hair a day. This leaves me, despite the kicking of customers, a grand total of 1.640.500 hairs as a result of my day's gar nering. Well, now, you know there are upward of 2,000 barbers in this city, and if

Growth of the Divorce Evil.

The figures show that the divorce plague that year 258 divorce suits were entered. out of 26,000,000, and last year there were \$22 out of 31,000,000. The majority of petitions are filed by the husband and plead They do not agree with Peffer the second year, and has progressed steadhowever, to be between five and ten years cases being produced then. The next ten years, in 1897, gave less than seventy.

The Rise of Robert E. Lec.

"The owners of the famous Robert E. Lee mine at Leadville knew they had a good thing in the mine, but they had hard work trying to get men with money to take an interest in it," said a Denver man the other day. "One man was offered a third interest for \$500, but after thinking it over he declined the proposal, as too risky. Finally, in desperation, one of the owners made a bet that they would take out \$10,000 worth of ore inside of twenty-four hours By a stroke of rare fortune they struck a few pockets of extraordinary richness and took out double that amount within the time specified. The news spread like wildfire, and before a week had gone by the Robert E. Lee had been sold for \$1,500,

"Wireless" Marconi. Mr. Marconi, of whose discoveries in the matter of telegraphy all the world continues to talk, is very young, having been born at Griffone, near Bologna, on April 25, 1874. He has been, from a lad of 14, keenly interested in electricity. His experiments in England were comm July, 1896. It will be remembered that on his arrival in England his instruments mistaken for bombs or infernal machines, were broken up before passing the British customs authorities and so rendered entire-

A new method of illumination on the ocean consists of using a hollow cylinder of steel tubing, charged with calcium carbide. This shell is to be shot from a gun to a distance of two miles. When it strikes the water it generates acctylene gas and gives 1,000 candle power, which burns from the end which floats. This light cannot be extinguished by water.

Henry as a Hamfatter.

One of Sir Henry Irving's first experiences of the theater was with a provincial "Until I got there," says stock company. Irving, "I didn't know that I was to take the place of an actor, locally popular, who had left on bad terms with the management. The audience took my predecessor's side and hissed me every night."

Well Posted Official.

Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, has made a careful study of his work ever since he became head of the department, and can tell the history and peculiarity of every bill ever issued by the gov-

ernment. On the Paris Stage.

A play running just now in Paris has the odd spectacle of grandmother and granddaughter acting in the same piece. The former is Mme. Marie Laurent, the original Mme. Raquin in Zola's "Therene